

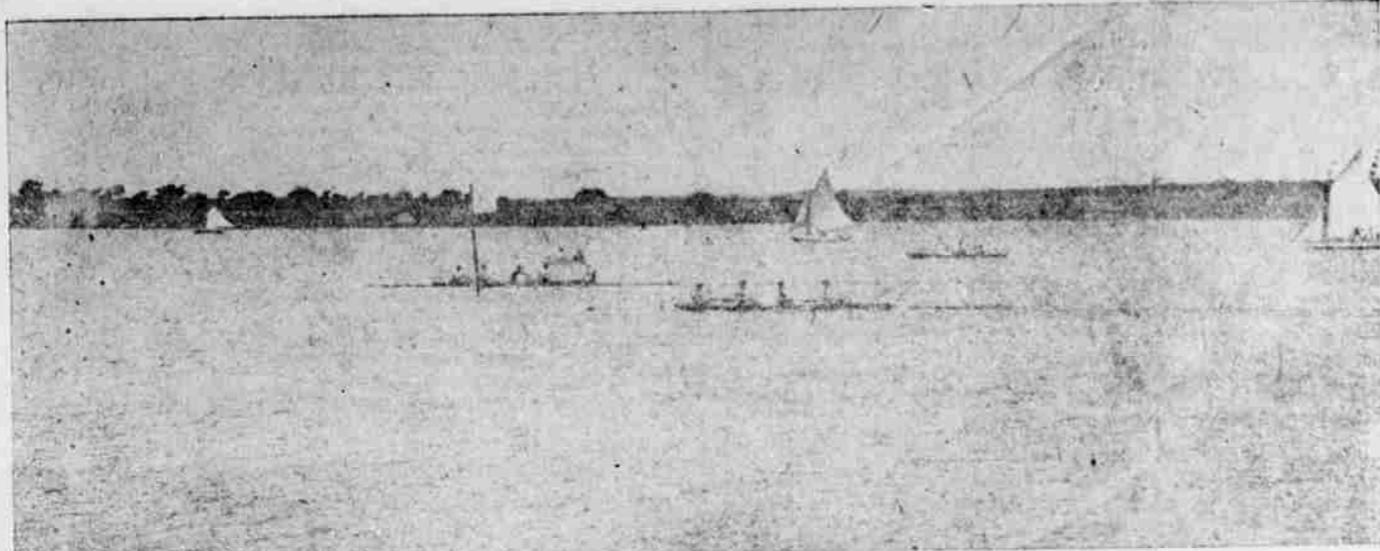
Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 54.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2604.

MYRTLES WIN BOTH BOAT RACES



FINISH OF THE SENIOR RACE.

Healani's Fought Against Big Odds.

The Healani colors of blue came in most aptly to express how the members of that club felt after losing both races yesterday afternoon, while the red fire and celebration of the Fourth fittingly coincide with the feelings of the Myrtles after the victories.

The races were exciting, well rowed and close from start to finish. No records were broken, in fact the Senior race was the slowest ever rowed here, and the Junior the same with two exceptions. But it was not a day for record races, the weather being against such attempts. The crowd which went down was not as large as in former years, twelve cars being sufficient to hold everybody, but those who went saw two contests which were fought out in a way which leaves for the Myrtles the pleasure of knowing that they have two victories well earned, and for the Healani the solace of two races in which they were beaten, but by no means disgraced. In fact the way the Healani fought, against odds heavily against them, is deserving of the highest praise. Captain Walker of the Healani, after the races yesterday, said: "We were beaten, that's all; I have nothing to say."

The report that the Myrtle Seniors were in a bad way at the end of the race, has no foundation, when one knows how they returned to their quarters. Tired they were to be sure, but one and all complaining that they were not forced. Captain King declares that his men rowed well within themselves and were ready at any time to spurt hard, but they were not forced to. On the other hand, some of those rowing in the Healani boat say it was one of the hardest races they were ever in, and that it was tantalizing the way Crozier kept out of their company, without straining his crew.

When the Clark boys appeared in the Junior boat, Healani sympathizers began to have hopes. The boys had not

rowed for four days previous to the race, but if they had not gone in at the last moment, it is a question as to whether the Junior boat would have been around at the finish. The Clark boys rowed under conditions which would take the heart out of any athlete, but that they rowed willingly with all the strength they had, is evinced by the fact that after the race, Ben Clarke, the stroke, fainted.

THE DAY'S RACES.

The special carrying the crews and Regatta Day officials left Honolulu at 8 a. m., followed, an hour later, by another special of twelve cars carrying the crowd.

On the arrival of the early special the crews went at once to their quarters and got ready for the races. A sharp rain set in soon after their arrival, but cleared off before the crowd arrived. In the early morning a slight breeze freshened up until it somewhat concerned the officials, who soon saw that it would be a difficult matter to try for records.

The Myrtle Seniors were first in the water, followed immediately by the Healani. Both crews were under way before the crowd arrived, and proceeded slowly down the course, accompanied by the launch Waterwitch, carrying some of the judges and timekeepers, Regatta Committee and some invited guests. The crews arrived at the start at 10:10 a. m. where A. L. C. Atkinson, the starter, was awaiting them.

By this time a strong breeze had come up blowing from the mountains, and it was some time before the crews could get in line, the wind carrying them down makai twice, and they had to row back to position again. The Myrtles had the makai course below the line of flags, the Healani being mauka, and above the flags.

THE SENIOR RACE.

The boats got off at 10:22:40, both catching the water together and rowing in good form. Both crews were steady and rowing the same kind of a race to the first quarter flag which was in 1:51. Healani was rowing thirty strokes to the minute, Myrtle thirty-two strokes. Healani was slightly in the lead, but the Myrtles were soon on even terms and then the stroke was dropped, both crews rowing thirty. The second quarter flag was passed in 3:41. Healani was rowing in slightly better form and steadier. A choppy sea was met with and the Myrtle boat fell off slightly to seaward, but the coxswain soon brought the shell back on the

(Continued on Page 8.)

GOOD RACES AND A FAIR DAY FOR MAUI

BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

KAHULUI, July 4.—It was a fine day for the races though the wind blew strong. There was a great crowd out, which Berger's band helped to inspire and the whole affair was a success. Following is the result of the meet:

First race: Pucalima won; Charlie next.

Second race: Sambo won; Healy second.

Fourth race: Geraldine S won; Bruner next.

Sixth race: Bruner won; Racine Murphy next.

Seventh race: Cyclone won.

Eighth race: Japan won; Pucalima second.

Tenth race: Bruner won; Racine Murphy next.

Twelfth race: Manuel Fanshina won.

Several riders were thrown. There was also a mule race and polo.

BASEBALL.

In the ball game All-Maui defeated Punahou, twelve to eight.

A. P. TAYLOR.

POPULISTS OPEN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, July 4.—The Populist National Convention convened here today. Ex-Congressman Weller of Iowa was chosen temporary chairman.

MORE SURVIVORS OF NORGE.

STONEWAY, July 4.—One hundred and one additional survivors of the wrecked steamship Norge landed here today. There are over 600 additional people who were on the vessel still missing.

PAY FIVE CENT FARE WITH \$45.00 CHECK

A native, who had been celebrating the Fourth, rushed into the Police Station at about midnight and laying a check for forty-five dollars on the station clerk's desk demanded to know if it were money. He said that he boarded a Rapid Transit car and when the conductor asked for his fare tendered the check. The conductor refused to take the check and return \$4.95 in change. The native insisted that the check was "money" and refusing to pay any other money as fare, he was put off the car.

"What I want to know is if that is

money?" he shouted.

"Well," said the good natured desk man, "I guess that is money all right but perhaps it ain't the kind that can be legally paid for a five-cent fare on the Rapid Transit."

"You say money. All right. That's

all I want to know. What I do now?

I show them how refuse my check!"

"Well, my friend," was Jack's reply,

"It would be better if you made your kick to the Rapid Transit office. You go up there and see them."

"All right. It's money. I will show 'em."

And the Fourth of July man passed into outer darkness.

JAPANESE LANDING MEN FOR PORT ARTHUR FIGHT

Kuroki Retiring So As Not To Get Out of Reach of His Supplies.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 5.—Japanese are landing near Dalny in heavy force, preparatory to a final attack on Port Arthur.

FALLING BACK FOR SUPPLIES.

LIAOYANG, July 5.—The Japanese are suffering for lack of supplies. On this account two divisions have fallen back to Feng-wangcheng.

KUROPATKIN REENFORCED.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—Kuropatkin is receiving 2000 reinforcements daily. He will take the offensive after the rains.

A FIGHT AT SEA.

TACHEKIAO, July 5.—There has been a fight off the coast between Japanese transports and Russian torpedo boats. The result is unknown. Kuroki has begun retirement.

STILL DOING THINGS.

TOKIO, July 5.—Kuroki, unresisted, has occupied Maotien Pass.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

LIAOYANG, July 4.—A decisive battle between the forces of General Kuropatkin and General Kuroki is imminent. The roads are now impassable.

TOKIO, July 4.—General Oku denies the report of Japanese atrocities to wounded. He accuses the Russians of mutilating the bodies of dead Japanese.

TOKIO, July 4.—A Russian guardship and torpedo boat destroyer have been sunk at the entrance to Port Arthur.

Washington, July 3, 1904.

To Japanese Consul, Honolulu.

Admiral Togo reports as follows:

"Our 12th torpedo-boat flotilla, in the night of June 27th, attacked and sank an enemy's guardship with 2 masts and 3 funnels outside Port Arthur. The same flotilla then exchanged fire with the enemy's destroyers, whereof one was observed to have capsized and sunk. Our casualties are 14 dead and 3 wounded."

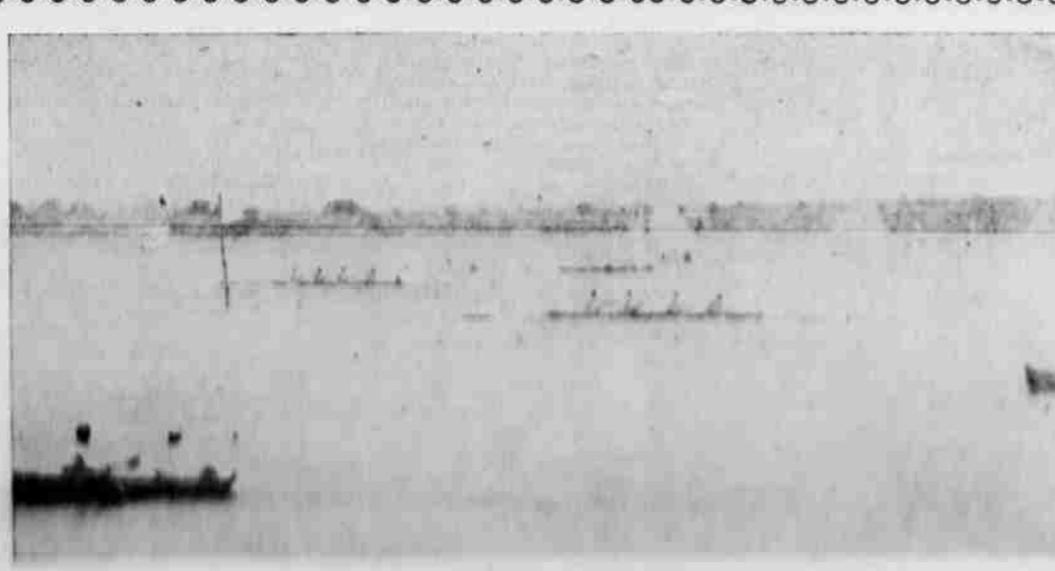
TAKAHIRA.

FIGHT WILL BE BETWEEN PARKER AND JUDGE GRAY

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—A caucus of the Pennsylvania delegates resulted in a decision to cast their 68 votes for Parker. The antis may center on Judge Gray of Delaware.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The managers of Judge Parker claim that he will be nominated on the first ballot. He is expected to receive the support of Senator A. P. Gorman of Maryland. The anti-Parker forces claim to hold the balance of power and expect to prevent Parker's nomination. The National Democratic Committee is considering contests of delegations from various states.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—M. F. Tarpey has been chosen Democratic National Committeeman for California.



FINISH OF THE JUNIOR RACE.



MYRTLE SENIOR CREW, WINNERS OF THE RACE.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Per Month \$5.00
Per Month, Foreign 7.50
Per Year 50.00
Per Year, Foreign 60.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : JULY 5

IN RE STRAUCH ET. AL.

Despite urgent inquiries Mr. Strauch has not yet made good in the matter of credentials. His own assets do not appear to be large. In a schedule of bankruptcy filed by him in the Federal court yesterday it appears that he has six chairs, value \$5; one table, value \$4; and one bicycle, old model, value \$12; total \$19. He also has a half interest in the Interstate Mercantile Agency, value unknown. Had Mr. Strauch listed this at \$1 we could cheerfully credit him with a private banking capital of \$20, except that he claims exemption on the chairs, table and bicycle. What the property resources are of Mrs. Strauch, Mr. Rodgers and Mr. Seidgever, the latter an employee of the local Fire Department, we do not know; certainly, whatever they are, they are not set apart to guarantee the safety of deposits.

Inquiry thus comes up to the San Francisco "backers." Who are they? The public has heard certain names from Mr. Strauch, but it lacks the following useful data about the men:

(1) Do they actually exist?
(2) If so, what relation do they bear to Mr. and Mrs. Strauch's Home Furnishing Society?

(3) Can they be held responsible if the Strauchs do not carry out their contracts with subscribers? That is, should the Strauchs die or otherwise become incapacitated as free and reachable agents would the San Francisco people stand between the contract-holders and loss? Would the latter furnish homes to those who had earned them?

And one more question! Why is it that the last San Francisco directory, a copy of which may be seen at the First National Bank, omits the names of three of the four allied San Francisco backers of Strauch in the Equitable Underwriting & Trust Co. (Inc.) capital \$500,000? Four men are named by Strauch as follows: Thos. T. Lyon, Robert B. Smith, George F. Halla and F. G. Kaufman. The name of Robert B. Smith appears three times as a member of the firm of Smith & Plank, a shoe-maker and as an elevator boy, respectively. But there is no Thomas T. Lyon, George F. Halla or F. G. Kaufman in the book. As to Smith he is not mentioned in connection with an Equitable Underwriting & Trust Co., but merely identified with a private firm. Very likely he is another Robert B.

GLITTERING GENERALITIES.

Every nation has its fetish and the one Americans bring out and worship on the Fourth of July is embraced in the phrase, invented by the French idealists of the eighteenth century, that "all men are born free and equal." Jefferson wrote part of it into the Declaration of Independence, holding "the truth to be self-evident" that "all men are created equal." Being slaveholders he did not quite say that all men are born free but he went so far as to insist that they had an inalienable right to freedom. But it was a right, if one at all, which Americans denied negroes for over 200 years and are denying Indians yet; a right which is challenged politically in the case of Southern negroes today. Indeed, when one looks over all races and finds so many that need tutelage and the discipline of the strong hand, races that must be curbed for the sake of the world's peace, the hollowness of the resounding phrase is manifest.

As for men being "born equal" that is an affront to common observation. Horses are not born equal; neither are dogs or cattle. There are plenty of grades among them, good, bad and indifferent. The car horse is not born equal to the racer; the scrub range cow is not born equal to the Jersey; the mangy cur of the gutter is not born equal to the prize mastiff of the bench show. And so with men. Of ten thousand babies born in 1899 in the Kentucky backwoods, one was Abraham Lincoln. How many of the remainder were born equal to him? Quality is the test of men and quality varies in them just as it does in dogs. "Blood will tell?" When, as in Mark Twain's book, "Puddin'head Wilson," the gentleman's child was stolen by the octogenarian nurse and her own babe substituted, what happened? Why the false babe grew up in luxury a car and the other was grown up in rags a gentleman. Blood tells. There are children born every day who will grow up under unhappy surroundings into statesmen and poets and philosophers. There are others born in the marsh, who of irredeemable bad blood, will end their days in prison. Were all of them good and bad born equal? Obviously not. But equality was marked from the drawing of their first breaths. There are human beings as well as beasts living, living, growing as well as good horses, living, growing as well as bad horses, and living, growing as well as bad men.

TRAFFIC.

"Trunk-Line Traffic and the Differential Rates to and from the Seaboard" is the title of a monograph just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. It forms a part of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, and discusses the pending question of differential rates on the trunk lines between the seaboard and the great grain and stock producing interior of the United States.

The trunk-line railroads between the North Atlantic seaboard and the surplus grain States of the Central West have, it says, for fully a half a century been the chief agency in the distribution of the nation's surplus supply of breadstuffs. To these carriers, starting from different points on the sea and converging upon competitive points of assemblage of surplus food products in the interior, we owe more than to any other single agency the degree of commercial ascendancy now enjoyed by the United States in the world market.

Their capacity to lay down regularly, month by month and year by year, cheap food supplies in European markets, by co-operation with ocean lines, has converted large portions of western Europe from agricultural to industrial communities. The transition of leading continental states from the agricultural regime prior to 1870 to the industrial and commercial order of the last twenty-five years coincides with the rise of the American grain trade in which the American grain lines have so long been the ruling factor.

Not only has the enormous commercial expansion within the United States been made possible but also the commercial development of Europe has been fed into it. The problem of these highways has already been adequately appreciated. The transportation problem is not a new problem but predominantly a modern problem. It originates from the development of the American frontier and the great cities of the world. Each one of these cities has a

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

This is the hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. It is the sixth occurrence of the natal day of the United States since the Hawaiian Islands became an integral part of the American Commonwealth, and the fourth on which the star spangled banner has floated over the group organized by Act of Congress, under the Constitution as the Territory of Hawaii.

New as the holiday thus is in organic relationship to Hawaii, it was observed here by three generations of Americans before the flag became to them more than a memento of their mother country. As the destiny of the islands approached its culmination, with increasing numbers and influence of the American colony as well as immensely enhanced identity of Hawaii's material interests with the favor of the United States, the day assumed an importance and elaborateness of observance which made it surpass, both in gaiety, features and popular enjoyment of all nationalities here, almost if not altogether any of the public holidays of the country that had no less than two independence days of its own. Americans themselves before annexation put more national elation and patriotic fire into Independence Day than they have since. There is a natural enough explanation for this apparent anomaly, which is not the one crooked on the corner by the calamity talker. It is the old story of the dwindling of enthusiasm when possession crowns pursuit. Illustrations of this psychic phenomenon are found in the comparison between the devotion of the lover and that of the husband which humorists have rendered trite, and in the defense the husband is reported to have offered when taxed for the seeming change. He cited the example of a man resting at ease in a car that he has put himself out of breath to overtake. There was no need for further exertion when the object was attained.

The explanation is, however, not an excuse for allowing the Fourth of July to lapse into perfunctory observance. There has been a change of viewpoint for the older American residents. Formerly they saw the light in the window far away. Now they are at home looking out of the window. While it is natural enough that they should feel like resting a little, they ought not to succumb altogether to the most restful climate under the flag. The patriotic duty they owe to their country should be a more lively impulse now since their country has come to them with its responsibilities of active citizenship. There is not a better medium than Independence Day, if properly used, for extending the sway and promoting the endurance of American principles. Such a service is most timely and appropriate now in the Equitable Underwriting & Trust Co. (Inc.) capital \$500,000? Four men are named by Strauch as follows: Thos. T. Lyon, Robert B. Smith, George F. Halla and F. G. Kaufman. The name of Robert B. Smith appears three times as a member of the firm of Smith & Plank, a shoe-maker and as an elevator boy, respectively. But there is no Thomas T. Lyon, George F. Halla or F. G. Kaufman in the book. As to Smith he is not mentioned in connection with an Equitable Underwriting & Trust Co., but merely identified with a private firm. Very likely he is another Robert B.

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HOW HONOLULU KEPT THE FOURTH OF JULY

Stirring Orations by Attorney Dunne and Master Mechanic Hughes—Military Parade and Salutes, etc.

That a munificent spending fund is not essential to the people's enjoyment of the Fourth of July was proved yesterday. It was probably the cheapest celebration, from the viewpoint of an organized plan, that Honolulu has had in the lifetime of a generation. One great lack existed, as compared with some former years, which would have taken but a little extra money to supply. There were no free general sports with prizes to arouse competition where young and old might have had an outing without shelling out money. This is a regrettable omission on the Fourth of July, the day of all days when lasting impressions with a patriotic bearing may be made upon the youthful mind. Hilo did not forget this for yesterday.

Another thing neglected in Honolulu on this occasion was decoration. The many bare poles over business houses could not fail to have given something of a chilling effect. Only a few stores gave even an apology of dressing up for the country's birthday. Some of the small hotels and lodging houses put the large business concerns to shame in this respect. There was a creditable display of bunting by the vessels in port, redeeming considerably the otherwise dismal aspect of the city front.

As for the weather, no complaint can be made. There were just frequent enough sprinklings of rain to abolish the dust nuisance, while brisk though fitful breezes moderated the midsummer heat. Here it may be mentioned, for the benefit of readers abroad, that one class of mishaps is entirely absent from a Fourth in Honolulu. There are no sunstrokes. Nobody is ever seen carried out of a crowd here, overcome by heat.

A national salute of 21 guns greeted the rising sun. At noon every one of the States of the Union was honored with an exploding blank cartridge in a grand artillery salute of 45 guns.

For the rest of the celebration in town, there was a military street parade followed with literary exercises at the Capitol grounds. Boat racing and baseball and cricket games, as reported elsewhere, gave amusement to thousands at various places. In the evening fireworks and dancing completed the celebration.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Following are the officers and committees of the celebration, who did good work at short notice as results prove:

Executive—Col. J. W. Jones, Chairman; A. P. Taylor, Secretary; W. W. Hall, Treasurer.

Finance Committee—L. E. Pinkham, Literary, Musical and Printing Committee—Wallace R. Farrington, Chairman; C. M. White, E. M. Boyd, E. Faxon on Bishop, Ed. Towse, J. H. Howland.

Ball and Decoration Committee—G. W. R. King, Chairman; Dr. F. C. Hodge.

Parade, Salutes and Fireworks Committee—C. L. Crabbe, Chairman; Captain J. C. Nichols, A. C., U. S. A.; Captain Catlin, U. S. M. C.; Lieut.-Col. Ziegler, N. G. H.; E. W. Quinn.

THE PARADE

Promptness in moving at the appointed time was the first merit scored by the military parade. The Federal troops, heading the column, formed with front on Richards street. After the National Guard regiment marched out of the drill shed, the band passed through the Capitol grounds and took its station at the front, the regimental drum corps being detained by Lt. Col. Ziegler at the head of the N. G. H. to give marching time to the militia. The fire brigade was lined up on Richards street at the Hawaiian hotel ready to bring up the rear. In a very few minutes after 8:45 the column had started on the route of procession. It was in the following order:

Officers of the Day—Capt. Sam. Johnson of Co. F, N. G. H., marshal; Lieuts. J. Hastings Howland and Thos. P. Cummins, aides. Concordia band.

Two Companies, U. S. Coast Artillery, Capt. Nichols, commanding.

One Company, U. S. Marines, from Honolulu Naval Station, Capt. C. H. Cummings, commanding.

First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii—Col. C. W. Abbot, commanding; Capt. C. G. Ross, Lieuts. K. Kamaopili and Kekauilke; Co. B, Lieuts. W. S. Cook, Cos. C and A, combined, Lieut. Santos.

Honolulu Fire Department—Chief Engineer Chas. H. Thurston in buggy, chemical engine, hose wagon, three steam fire engines two hose wagons alternating.

The route of procession was from Richards along King to Nuuanu street, thence by Vineyard, Emma and Alakea streets back to King street and through the Capitol grounds. When the Hotel street gate was reached the Artillery and Marines broke off to the right and left, while the N. G. H., after resting a few moments in hollow square formation on the parade ground, marched by companies into the drill shed. The Concordia band proceeded to the Capitol grounds, where it played for the assemblage at the literary exercises.

The National Guard was uniformed in fatigue cap, blue blouse, white trousers and leggings, while the Federal troops were in bright khaki all with campaign hats.

With decorations of Stars and Stripes bunting and red, white and blue tissue paper wreaths, upon the wheels and upper works of machines and wagons, the fire department made a beautiful section of the parade.

Crowds lined the streets along the line of march, displaying features of more races of humanity than it would be safe to number at random.

People who paid attention spoke well of the performance of the Concordia band, in the parade and at the literary exercises both.

LITERARY EXERCISES

There was considerable delay in starting the literary exercises. It was some time after 10 o'clock before the musical instruments for the accompanists were placed in the band stand of the Capitol grounds, which served as rostrum and choir gallery. Yet an audience of between two and three thousand in number waited with no show of impatience until the opening. Even a smart shower of rain lasting several minutes and looking to outlast the forenoon did not cause the slightest break in the crowds disposed in groups under the trees over a radius of fifty yards from the stand. Chairs accommodating four or five hundred people had been placed facing the position of the speakers and singers. The great majority stood, while not a few sat on the grass.

Many Hawaiians and Portuguese were in the audience. The industrial element was conspicuous and there was a large admixture of women and children. Among the faces seen in the standing throngs were those of veterans of the Civil war, silver-haired American patriots, Protestant and Catholic clergy, old residents of alien birth who adopted the flag at the inauguration of the Territory and representatives of the younger blood of active and earnest citizenship. P. C. Jones, a Nestor among Fourth of July celebrators, was of course there, as were the venerable Rev. O. H. Gulick and the youthful Father Valentim, R. J. Greene and Sam. McKeague of the G. A. R. With those W. W. Hall, O. G. Traphagen, G. B. McClellan, Harry S. Swinton, Thos. O'Dowd, E. J. Lord, R. Law, J. J. Sullivan and Clem. K. Quinn are names occurring casually to show the diverse elements—political, religious, commercial, industrial, professional—of American citizenship represented in the course.

Col. J. W. Jones, when all was ready, briefly called the attention of the assemblage to the exercises. First he asked Rev. Doremus Scudder, D. D., to offer prayer. Dr. Scudder earnestly invoked the divine blessing upon the day and the nation. He prayed that America might have a beneficial influence upon other nations as well as the peoples under her flag, until the world should adopt the principles of equal human rights and universal peace should prevail.

Frank E. Thompson, with clear enunciation and precision of emphasis, read the Declaration of Independence, hearty applause continuing until after he resumed his seat.

"America" was then sung to the tune of Hawaii Pono'i with good effect by the following named choir: Miss Agnes Lyle, Mrs. Buzzell, Miss Lishman, Miss Mary Aylett, Miss Gertrude Hall, Robert White, Dr. G. Waldo Burgess, F. M. Husted, Stanley Livingston, Guy Livingston, J. H. Howland and W. D. Adams. Miss Livingston and Prof. A. H. Ingalls were the accompanists.

MR. DUNNE'S ORATION

J. J. Dunne, Assistant United States District Attorney, was introduced to speak on "American Citizenship." His speech here follows:

"I cannot help but feel that the Chairman has been too kind in his personal references to myself. I wish to disclaim any pretension to have the character of writer, and to assure you

that, in my somewhat rambling remarks, I shall have nothing better to offer than the plain speech of a plain man. Some men are gifted with the swift insight which pierces beneath the shows of things; some are blessed with the divine gift of speech; and others, again, not only see the inner pulse of the machine, but add to that the ability to translate, into words that burn the thoughts that breathe. But of these elect, I am not one, I regret to say. The life of the courtroom in these business days,—the life that I lead,—is not specially adapted to the development of the imagination or of poetic fervor; it deals too exclusively with the somewhat arid, dry and practical details of commonplace business; and the opportunities for passionate utterances are conspicuous by their paucity. And so, then, you must permit me to disclaim all pretensions to the gift of oratory. I can do no more than make a few remarks, in a simple way, upon the subject assigned me.

NATIONAL COHESION.

"I cannot help but think that in these celebrations of this national birthday, there is an influence which makes for national cohesion. On other days, we are all shades of opinion upon all subjects; on other days, one American is a Republican, while another American is a Democrat; on other days, the twang of the Yankee opposes the dialect of the Southerner, and the effete East calls to the breezy and vigorous West; but upon this day all defections sink and disappear and become obliterated; and upon this day, there are no sections, there are no parties—we are all just plain Americans in love with our country, and in love with our starry flag. (Applause.) And this, I venture to think, makes for national cohesion. We are thus periodically reminded that there is something bigger, something greater in every way, than any individual one of us and we are thus reminded that, whatever may be the diversity of our views upon other matters, yet, in this commanding matter of our country, we are at one—for we are all alike enjoying the inestimable boon of American citizenship.

A GREAT PRIVILEGE.

"It is a priceless privilege, this, of American citizenship. It means that we are all linked with and parts of a nation that, though one of the youngest, is yet one of the most efficient for the betterment of the world. It means that we are parts of a nation pledged to the support of right, pledged to the redress of wrong, and pledged to the effective maintenance of liberty, equality and fraternity. And it means that you and I, for ourselves and for our children, are entitled to work out our own development and happiness protected by the law, protected by the civil strength of the country, and protected by its arms when necessary. The freedom from all restraints except such as are demanded by social order, freedom of speech, the right to complain of grievances, freedom to labor in any lawful calling, the equal protection of the laws, the equality of rights, the denial of special privileges, the right of representation upon questions of taxation, the right of each man to worship his God in his own way,—these, and many more such valuable rights, go to make up the sum of American citizenship and I ask you if rights of this kind are not a priceless and a precious inheritance, of which every right-thinking man may well be proud?

ALSO GREAT RESPONSIBILITY.

"Of course, American citizenship has its responsibilities because all rights imply corresponding duties. But if it be true, as our history shows it to be true, that our national theory involves the passionate determination to ensure the freedom of the individual together with the liberty and well-being of the masses,—if this be one of the most distinctive facts in our policy, is it not to be explained by, or at least attributed to, the intelligent acceptance by the American people of the responsibilities incident to American citizenship? And ever since the days of Washington, past Jefferson with his Declaration of Independence and his statute for religious toleration, past the worn face of Lincoln, past and of McKinley, down to that unselfish public servant who now governs with the courage that takes large responsibilities, Theodore Roosevelt, the American people have supported well and bravely their responsibilities, and have thus put the nation into the proud position it occupies today. In the old days, among the ancients of the earth, that man was proud indeed who could say, 'I am a Roman citizen'; does not our own past history, our ready acceptance of responsibilities, our meeting and vanquishing harassing problems, justify the quickening of our own blood when we reflect that we are American citizens?

MUST WIDEN IDEALS.

"The progress of the nation widens, as time flows by, as the nation grows and develops, as it becomes a factor in international relations, as it assumes obligations abroad, our conceptions, our ideals, our purposes should widen also. New responsibilities crowd upon us, as they inevitably must; new duties arise, demanding adequate discharge; new relations are contracted, requiring tactful consideration; and thus, as the nation advances, its problems increase in complexity. But if the past teach any lesson whatever, it teaches that these drafts upon American citizenship will be fully and adequately honored and that all complexities will ultimately be resolved into crystalline clearness.

"In all this, in the shaping of the future of the country, you and I and all other citizens must bear a part. Let us see to it that our ideals of American citizenship may involve the conception that the civic power shall dominate and utilize individual achievement for the welfare of all good citizens. The good citizen, however, does not sit in his club drinking champagne and smoking cigars, while the machine captures his conceptions and primaries; the good citizen does not sit round tables to elect men who under fair conditions would make honest lawmakers; the good citizen is the man who takes an active interest in politics and uses honest efforts to advance honest men in office, be it votes at every election, primary and nominating, and then, for good men, be it votes, his vote as one of the under that makes the

this morning is The Future of the Republic and before approaching it I wish to all sincerity to apologize for my shortcomings and inability to do justice.

"The future of this Republic is the most momentous question that can occupy the minds of American citizens, for it involves not only their welfare but that of the whole human race to deal understandingly with it. To make any forecast of what that future will be it is necessary that we take a retrospective glance at the past, for in the past at the fountain head of our history we will find the seed that produced the men and nation of today.

GOING BACK.

"Going back a little more than a century on the highway of time we stand in the shadow of Washington and his peers, the founders of this Republic, the men who blazed through unknown paths their way to freedom and laid the foundation of an untried government on virgin soil, a government where all were equal and none was assigned me.

THE REPUBLIC'S BIRTH.

"One hundred and twenty-eight years ago this government was born. Its baptism was consummated in blood, its sponsor were men animated by the highest ideals of liberty and justice. Up to and including their time the common man was looked upon in the light of a human chattel whose only reason for existence was to fight and toil, a hewer of wood and drawer of water. Your fathers announced the sublime doctrine that all men were created free and in defense of that God-like principle they appealed to the final arbitrament of the sword and they did not sheath it until the last vestige of foreign hereditary bondage was swept from the land and man crowned in the dignity of American citizenship stood erect without a peer.

"One hundred and twenty-eight years have rolled away since the Declaration of Independence, a declaration enhanced and invigorated by the hand of time. In it we have from its preamble to its close the very essence of freedom. In it, in the constitution, the writings and speeches of Washington and Jefferson, we have infallible guides in all matters pertaining to our national life proved by the past and present, which is the best guarantee for the future.

"In the history of our country from its inception into the brotherhood of Nations up to the present time must be included every movement inaugurated for the uplifting of the masses and the benefit of mankind. Our patriots, soldiers and statesmen from Washington to Roosevelt stand like towering mountain peaks above the men of other lands. Our country is blessed and looked upon as a home and asylum by the oppressed and downtrodden of every clime.

AMERICA LEADS.

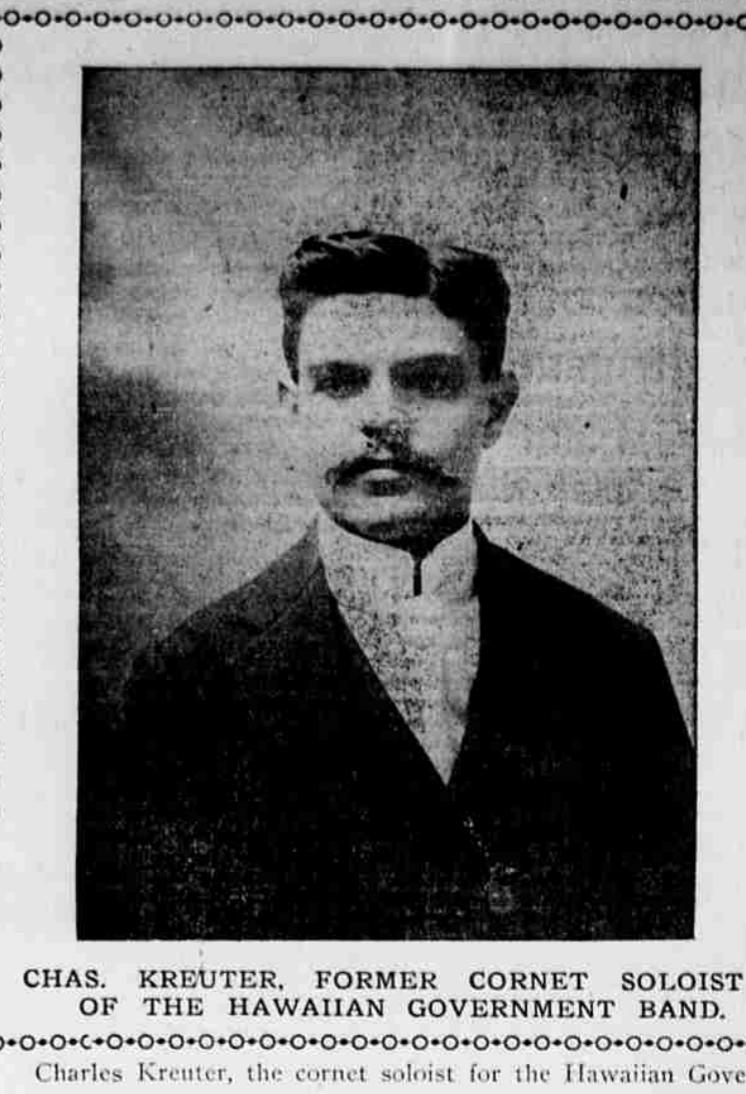
"In following the policy outlined by Washington and the founders of the Republic, a policy that in every detail shows the guiding hand of a higher power, we have reached a position that is unique in the world's history; our growths and achievements are the marvel as well as the envy of the nations, we lead in everything that makes for human progress.

"In the peaceful paths of trade and commerce the beneficent light of prosperity covers the land and the products of our artisans are in demand in the markets of the world. The American citizen going on a European tour can cross the Atlantic from New York to London on a floating palace built by Americans. When in London he can go from his steamer on an American electric car running on American rails to an American-built hotel, and he can go from London to Edinburgh in an American Pullman car pulled by an American locomotive; on this latter journey, if it affords him pleasure, he can feast his eyes on ancient castles rebuilt and renovated with American dollars. (Laughter.) In the fields of justice and philanthropy the world's history records no incident like our dealings with Cuba. There we spared neither blood nor treasure to right a wrong, to free an oppressed people. We freed Cuba, gave her her flag and added another Republic to the galaxy of nations, and despite the howls of carping critics and anti-expansionists in the fulness of time the Philippines will have their freedom, flag and legislature, for the heart of the American people is too bold to hold in subjection any race or people.

LEST WE FORGET.

"Fellow citizens, the past and present of our country is secure. We are a great nation and yet we might be greater and whilst admiring our strength and greatness let us not forget our frailties, we are not perfect, but like others, have our faults and failings. Evils exist, evils to be guarded against, fought and conquered. Among the principal evils that menace our national life the most destructive is the political boss and his machine, the ungodly rich, he who would rather buy legislatures than canvass for votes, and who accumulates wealth by corruption and grinding the unfortunate poor, unlawful combinations of wealth and labor and unrestricted immigration.

"Our greatest evil, however, is the machine politician. You all know him, for he is here. He came with the plague, the leaf hopper and other pests, and his methods are as insidious, but more destructive than those. He fills our legislatures and public offices with tools and incompetents, and his partner the ungodly rich, corrupt them. They are twin demons of destruction between them, they have spread ruin and desolation over many homes in our land, their blighting touch has been felt in these islands and to them must be attributed our present state of almost financial bankruptcy. To counteract and eliminate this great evil is the work of all good citizens. The good citizen, however, does not sit in his club drinking champagne and smoking cigars, while the machine captures his conceptions and primaries; the good citizen does not sit round tables to elect men who under fair conditions would make honest lawmakers; the good citizen is the man who takes an active interest in politics and uses honest efforts to advance honest men in office, be it votes at every election, primary and nominating, and then, for good men, be it votes, his vote as one of the under that makes the



CHAS. KREUTER, FORMER CORNET SOLOIST OF THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT BAND.

Charles Kreuter, the cornet soloist for the Hawaiian Government Band for the past ten years, has severed his connection with that organization, and will leave shortly for San Francisco to locate. Mr. Kreuter is the last of nearly a dozen musicians who were brought to Honolulu from the coast after the overthrow of the monarchy to rebuild the former Royal Hawaiian Band, from which the Hawaiians who took issue with the Provisional Government, had resigned. Mr. Kreuter became the cornet soloist which position he has filled most acceptably ever since. He is a musician of ability, and will doubtless find a good berth in San Francisco. He is still a member of the Musician's Union of that city, and has the distinction of belonging to the same union of which Mayor Schmitz is a member.

Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and a hundred other battlefields where a citizen soldier was mowed down like ripening grain, fighting for a principle that could only be held dear by American hearts. It is next seen on the torrid plains of Cuba and the marshy swamps of the Philippines where American volunteers rescued from bondage the slaves of the effete oligarchy of Spain. Today it floats over a peaceful, loyal and liberty-loving people. Tomorrow—in the future, its principles and all it represents and stands for will permeate the globe."

After the exercises many prominent citizens tendered their congratulations to Mr. Hughes, who is a representative mechanic, for his able effort.

Singing of "Star Spangled Banner" by the choir was the conclusion of the exercises.

FUTURE OURS TO MAKE.

"While these are some of the evils we are threatened with we should be neither pessimistic nor over confident. Our race is only in its prime. Our fathers only met difficulties to overcome them, and whilst it is not given to man to raise the veil that hides the future, the future with its vastest possibilities, freighted with good and evil, yet we will advance into the future without fear, feeling that, as men and citizens, we are equal to the mighty tasks the future may impose upon us. And as our country was great and honored in the past we will make it greater and more honored, loved and respected in the future. So that wherever our flag is unfurled men will point to it and say: 'There is the emblem of the free. It is the highest type of patriotism for one to do for our country, it is surely another and no lesser type for one to be a good citizen obeying the laws, fostering and keeping alive a spirit of devotion to our Constitution and our Flag, for it is on this our future principally depends. We should, as Senator Hoar tells us, cultivate the American spirit, the spirit of the age, the spirit of equality, the spirit that can maintain itself on a fair field in a free contest against all comers. Let the atmosphere of the Republic be the air on the mountain top, the sunlight and the open field, her emblem is the

SUMMER COMPLAINT

is the children's most dangerous enemy and the mother's most dreaded foe. Immediate and proper treatment is always necessary. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, given according to directions, is the most effectual remedy known. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MAY FIT ELSEWHERE.

Ring the curfew. Nothing is more demoralizing to young boys than to have them roaming around the streets of Wailuku at night. Every night noisy groups of them may be seen on every prominent street corner. It is in the first place the duty of parents to keep their boys off the streets at night. Where they fail to do so, Sheriff Baldwin would do a wise and good thing to instruct the police to keep the boys off the streets after eight o'clock. Ring the curfew bell at eight o'clock, and then every boy who is found on the street without good cause should be rounded up by the police.—Maui News.

CONNECTING DITCH DONE

Portion of Great Irrigation Plan.

MAUI, July 2.—On Friday the 17th, just one year after its inception, the ditch connecting the new Koolau ditch with the old Hamakau ditch was completed. If the Koolau waterway was finished, the mountain water of Nahiku and Keanae could now be used to irrigate the cane-fields of Pala and Hamakau. Because of unforeseen obstacles the Koolau ditch will probably not be fully constructed until September.

This connecting ditch, built by the Hamakau Ditch Extension Co. under the direction of Engineer George H. Baldwin, is five and one-half miles in length,—there being four miles of tunnels and one and one-half miles of open ditch. The four miles of tunnels which are mostly through solid rock of the hardest kind, cut out and save ten and one-half miles of ditch in the open. The Hamakau Ditch Extension Co. have been building two sections of waterway, the upper section being the connecting ditch already mentioned and the lower section which will be completed in about a year's time will lead the water upon some new lands.

Four thousand feet of the upper section of ditch and tunnel will be cemented during the summer.

Seven hundred men, 150 mules and 50 bullocks have been engaged upon these two enterprises. The engineer in charge has begun already discharging laborers and will continue to do so as the work of construction is completed.

Engineer Geo. Baldwin, who by the way is a graduate of Stanford University, should be complimented upon the energy and resource displayed by him in completing so great and difficult an undertaking as the construction of the connecting ditch within the specified time, which was one year from July 1st, 1903.

W. E. BECKWITH'S FUNERAL

At noon, June 27th, the funeral of William E. Beckwith of Kaliunui, who died at Pauuene hospital during the afternoon of June 26th, took place at the Makawao cemetery, Rev. O. P. Emerson officiating. The services were largely attended and the display of flowers at the grave was most beautiful. The pall-bearers were: H. A. Baldwin, W. O. Aiken, F. F. Baldwin, James Lindsay, W. S. Nicoll and D. T. Fleming.

"Will Beckwith," as he was known among his friends, was a man of refinement, intelligence and character, possessing all the attributes of a good citizen. Springing from a New England family of farmers he naturally took a keen interest in sisal, pineapples and other agricultural experiments. Being man of sterling honesty, he always took a decided position in favor of the right and against the wrong on all questions. He did right because it was right, not because it was politic. He will be a great loss to the community in which he lived.

POLITICAL

The election of officers by the different Republican precinct clubs of the island held during Saturday, June 25th, went off amicably as far as heard from.

At Ulupakau no meeting was convened owing to a misunderstanding, but one will be held later on.

In the Keanae precinct no meeting was held and no reason given for the neglect to do so, though it is stated the Nahiku section of the precinct will soon form a Republican club. It is stated that the Democrats have acquired considerable influence at Keanae.

At Lahaina, precinct 3, the largest number of Republicans within the history of the town turned out to vote for club officers, 134 members being present and voting. Ex-Judge J. W. Kalua was beaten by Rev. S. Kapu by a large majority.

The following officers were elected:

President—S. Kapu, 95 votes.

First Vice-President—H. B. Wilkins, 95 votes.

Second Vice-President—W. Henning, 96 votes.

Secretary—G. W. Keawehau, 98 votes.

Assistant Secretary—Wm. Kaluakini, 96 votes.

Treasurer—C. M. Scrimgeour, 104 votes.

Judges of Election—H. Dickensen, 101 votes; E. Waiaholo, 100 votes; and A. Blake, 96 votes.

Executive Committee—A. N. Hayesden, 99 votes; Philip Pali, 101 votes; L. Ihli, 101 votes; George Dunn, 92 votes; and C. R. Lindsay, 97 votes.

At Wailuku, precinct 6, the following officers were elected for the next two years:

President—A. N. Kepokai.

First Vice-President—Geo. Weight.

Second Vice-President—W. F. Crockett.

Secretary—J. N. K. Keola.

Assistant Secretary—W. J. Coshio.

Treasurer—W. B. Scott.

Judges of Election—W. A. McKay.

Moses Kauhakau and M. P. Waiwai.

Executive Committee—C. B. Wells, S. E. Kellison, H. A. Wadsworth, Jno. Kealoha and W. H. Bailey.

In the Hana precinct quite an exciting voting contest took place, there being a Havas for president, W. P. Hale and J. B. Hanau, each receiving 87 votes, and another for one of the judges of election, H. Baldwin and W. H. Bailey, each receiving 86 votes. A second election for Hana precinct officials will be held tonight.

The officers elected at the June 25th meeting were the following:

First Vice-President—J. K. Iosepa.

Second Vice-President—M. H. Reuter.

Secretary—H. Z. Kaipo.

Treasurer—J. B. Kaumehewa.

Judges of Election—F. W. Wittrock and J. K. Iosepa.

Executive Committee—W. P. Hale, John Hale, M. H. Reuter, G. O. Cooper and Jos. Kalama.

At a large meeting held in the Hamakau native church (6th precinct) the following were elected:

President—H. A. Baldwin.

First Vice-President—John Kaluna.

Second Vice-President—Manuel Da-

onte.

Secretary and Treasurer—T. M. Church.

Assistant Secretary—Jas. Kauka.

Judges of Election—Jas. Gunn, John Kalino and Antone Feteira.

Executive Committee—D. C. Lindsay,

S. E. Kalama, John Kalino, W. F. Conkey and J. Hapai Nut.

At a well-attended meeting at Makawao postoffice, precinct 9, the following were elected:

President—F. W. Hardy.

First Vice-President—B. F. Maneanao.

Second Vice-President—Henry Kahliamo.

Secretary—A. F. Tayares.

Assistant Secretary—D. H. Aukai.

Treasurer—George Copp.

Judges of Election—Charles Copp,

Edgar Morton and D. K. Kapioho.

Executive Committee—David Morton,

Ed. Forsyth, Edgar Morton, D. K. Kapioho and P. Kalalani.

Judging by the interest exhibited at these elections the Republicans of Maui are more than holding their own in spite of the seeming defection at Keanae.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The celebration of the "Glorious Fourth" on Central Maui will be unusually elaborate and interesting this year. There will be good running and trotting race events at Spreckels Park, Kahului, in the morning and an exciting baseball game between Panahoa and All-Maui at Wells' Park, Waiau, in the afternoon. Berger's band will play at both the races and the ball game and will also give a concert at Pauuene in the evening. At Sunnyside, Pala, Makawao district people will give a large picnic at which sports and games will be an attraction, notwithstanding a delicious lunch for which adequate arrangements have already been made.

In the morning besides games for the children there will be a baseball contest, Pauuene vs. Pala and Hamakau, and in the afternoon, polo, tennis and tilting for rings.

NOTES.

On Thursday, June 30th, one Englishman and twelve Portuguese were naturalized by Circuit Judge A. N. Kepokai at Wailuku court house.

During the same day, at the same court, the matter of an injunction against the Maui Agricultural Co. stopping the digging of a ditch through the Miner premises was also brought up but was again postponed, this time for two weeks. D. H. Case appeared for the company and J. M. Vivas & H. E. Cooper for Miner.

GOOD TENNIS FINALS.

The finals in the gentlemen's doubles were scheduled for 3 p. m. Saturday afternoon, June 25. Balding Bros. vs. Hapai and Madeira. Play began at 3:30 p. m. before a crowd of interested spectators.

The first set was won easily by Hapai and Madeira, 6-1, and then the players all settled down to good steady playing. The balance of the match was very even, it looking as though the full five sets would have to be played. The fourth and last set stood 5 to 3 in favor of Hapai and Madeira, when by dint of hard playing, the Baldings won three straight games, making it 6 to 5, which was immediately made 6 All.

From then on the set continued dence until finally won out by Hapai and Madeira at 12 to 10, the record set of the tournament. Following was the score of sets: 6-1, 6-4, 4-6, 12-10.

This makes Hapai and Madeira the winners of this year's club tournament, and as Prouty is not here to defend last year's championship with Balding, it will go by default to Hapai and Madeira—Hawaii Herald.

PAST WEEK'S EVENTS IN AND ABOUT HILO

Republican Precinct Elections—Exciting Tennis Match—Hawaiian Tobacco Experiment—Japanese Marriage Decision—Personal.

The election of officers and committees of the precincts held last Friday night at Hilo and Waiakea were not particularly exciting. At Waiakea there was something of a contest but it did not amount to much. In the fourth precinct there was practically no opposition and some of the candidates took so little interest in the election that they did not attend. Following is the list of elected officers:

Third Precinct—President, James D. Lewis; 1st vice-president, W. F. J. Dale, 2nd vice-president, Kalikilane; treasurer, W. H. Lambert; secretary, G. F. Afonso; assistant secretary, Albert Naeole.

Executive Committee—J. McGuire, O. W. Rose, D. Spaulding, M. de F. Spinola, E. N. Voeller.

Judges of Election—M. K. Kealawa, C. Alden, H. B. Nalimu.

Fourth Precinct—President, L. E. Ray; 1st vice-president, Chas. Akau; 2nd vice-president, W. A. Todd; Sr. treasurer, Geo. N. Day; secretary, R. A. Lyman Jr.; assistant secretary, Chas. Siemensen.

Executive Committee—T. M. Rowland, J. K. Kal Jr., W. B. Nalimu, M. J. de Gouveia, B. F. Shoan.

Judges of Election—C. H. W. Hitchcock, M. S. Pacheco, W. Harbottle—Hawaii Herald.

SAINT JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

The closing exercises at St. Joseph's school for girls drew an audience that reflected the capacity of the hall and the entertainment was one that reflected great credit upon the teachers and pupils. Those in Sister Ephraim's music class showed the result of careful training in every measure. These pupils are thoroughly taught the rudiments of music first and they are obliged to read their compositions before they are permitted to play them on the piano. The class pieces were really excellent and provided a great deal of merriment among the audience. Particularly was this the case with the skit called the "cooking school," in which eight young misses took part. The recitations were quite up to the standard of the school and caused much favorable comment.—Hawaii Herald.

ROAD BUILDING ACTIVE.

The newly appointed members of the Hilo Road Board had their first meeting Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock in the office of Road Engineer Gere. The new Board consists of John T. Moir, chairman, Geo. Ross and C. E. Wright members. Mr. E. E. Richards has been retained as agent and the custodian of the funds. Matters of road and bridge improvements were discussed, and authorizations made for the expenditure of \$35,900 in Hilo and vicinity, besides general repairs which average \$1,000 a month. Much of the work has already commenced and that for which provision has been made, will be begun without delay. \$700 has been expended on Riverside Park bridge, which has been gradually failing to decay. Contractor Carter has put in new flooring for the roadway and a new coat of paint gives the structure a more presentable appearance. Two new wooden bridges have been provided for, one costing \$2,000 at Kialei and another costing \$2,500 at Walaama. Both bridges are in the vicinity of Pala and are well known wrecks along this well traveled thoroughfare. Two new culverts are authorized, one at Maka'e gulch near Pepeekeo costing \$3500 and another at Puupaka, near Paia, at a cost of \$1200.

This makes Hapai and Madeira the winners of this year's club tournament, and as Prouty is not here to defend last year's championship with Balding, it will go by default to Hapai and Madeira—Hawaii Herald.

EVENTS ON FOURTH.

The sports committee for the Fourth have prepared a program of 15 popular sports, including races for every age and sex, climbing greased pole, catching greased pig, eating suspended bun, sugar eating, etc. The judges are U. S. Smith, W. S. Terry and P. C. Beaman.

EX-JUDGE LITTLE WOULD SLAUGHTER SMITH FAMILY

HILO, June 30.—The threats which ex-Judge Little made during the last days of his official life are now being put into force. On Wednesday last Little went to the postoffice for his mail and there met John U. Smith, against whom he has been making threats of personal violence. Smith was standing on the veranda reading letters when Little came up to him and demanded to know why the former had been writing pieces in the Advertiser about him. Smith was not disposed to take the ex-Judge seriously and replied that he had written nothing. Little became violent in his remarks waving his arms about and declaiming to the crowd. He denounced the papers which had exposed his army record and shaking his fist at Smith said he could lick him and all of the others in town who had been lying about him. By this time a large crowd of citizens, including many ladies, were at the postoffice and were watching the antics of the man hardly knowing whether he had gone crazy or was under the influence of liquor. He was white with rage and was using the most violent and blasphemous language. Smith tried to pacify Little, telling him that he could satisfy him that he had done nothing against the Judge. With a burst of profanity the ex-Judge roared, "Well, since Smith did not get the right out." With this he grabbed Smith by the throat with his left hand and began to pound him with

his right. Smith was perfectly cool and only warded off the blows.

Smith seemed to be entirely able to take care of himself and so no one interfered. A policeman who witnessed the affray made no attempt to interfere. After striking Smith four or five times Little lost his hold and was evidently too much overcome to renew his attack. Overpowered by rage and his exertions he stood glowering at Smith cursing him and threatening to thrash him if the latter attempted to have him arrested. Uttering threats against Judge Parsons and all of those who succeeded in bringing about a change in the Circuit Judgeship, Little moved on telling what he would do next time.

Smith was not hurt and has refused to have Little arrested for the assault.

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